

## MAJ. W. V. JUDSON MADE COMMISSIONER IN PLACE OF COSBY

Latter Becomes Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

## POST FOR BROMWELL ON LAKE MICHIGAN

In Charge of Harbor Improvements, With Headquarters at Milwaukee.

New Administrator of District Affairs at One Time Instructor of Engineer School in Washington.

Maj. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, to be Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Maj. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, to be engineer in charge of harbor improvements on Lake Michigan, with station at Milwaukee, Wis.

These important local appointments have been practically decided on by President Taft. The official order in each case will probably be issued at the War Department tomorrow.

It is explained that the changes involve no reflection on any of the officers involved. They are simply incidents natural to the service.

**Bromwell Here Five Years.**  
Col. Bromwell has held the office of superintendent of public buildings and grounds since May 31, 1904, a period of nearly five years. He has initiated and executed many enduring improvements in the National capital, notably the systematic development of Potomac Park.

He was the chief military aide to President Roosevelt, and performed the duties of that trying position with tact and discretion. Throughout his service here has been highly credited.

Maj. Cosby is almost equally well known to the residents of the District. For several years he had charge of the Potomac river improvements and the District water supply system.

A few months ago he succeeded Maj. J. J. Morrow as Engineer Commissioner of the District, and is now performing the duties of that office in an entirely satisfactory manner. His selection for the office of superintendent of public buildings and grounds, involving important social duties at the White House, was due in part to President Taft's desire to have a personal friend in that intimate position.

Maj. Cosby is an old friend of the President. He has been acquainted with Mrs. Taft and the members of the family for several years. He is well equipped in every way for his new duties.

**Judson Not a Stranger.**  
Maj. Judson, who is to succeed Maj. Cosby as Engineer Commissioner of the District, although probably not so well known here, is by no means a stranger to Washington. He stands high in the Engineer Corps and will undoubtedly maintain, if he succeeds, the good record of his predecessor.

During George Mackenzie's administration as chief of engineers Maj. Judson was one of his chief assistants at the War Department. At the same time he was an instructor in military engineering at the Engineer School at Washington barracks.

Born in Indianapolis, Ind., February 10, 1865, Maj. Judson was graduated with high honors at the United States Military Academy in 1885. Before entering the academy he studied at Harvard University for two years, and afterward took a course of instruction at the United States Engineers' School at Willets Point, N. Y.

In April, 1891, he married Miss Alice C. Clay of Lexington, Ky. Since then he has been chiefly engaged in engineering works at Galveston, Tex.; on the Mississippi river, at Washington, D. C.; in Porto Rico and at Milwaukee and Chicago.

For some time past he has been in charge of harbor improvements and light-house construction on Lake Michigan. He is the inventor of a new style of reinforced concrete breakwater now in general use by engineers.

**Service in Japanese-Russian War.**  
Probably the most dramatic incident of Maj. Judson's career occurred at Mukden during the Russo-Japanese war. He was then attached to the Russian army as an attaché of the United States for purposes of military observation.

While with the troops at Mukden he was taken ill. About that time the Japanese attacked the Russians in their stronghold and captured the city.

Maj. Judson was too feeble to follow the Russians in their retreat and fell into the hands of the Japanese as a prisoner of war. They treated him well, however, and allowed him to return to the United States when he had sufficiently recovered.

His official reports of the war from the Russian standpoint have been highly commended by military experts of all countries.

**FORTUNE WOODS A SUICIDE.**  
Inventor Kills Himself as Postman Brings News of Success.  
NEW YORK, March 13.—Frank G. Bruce, a Yonkers inventor, committed suicide at his home in that city today just as the mail man brought to his door a letter informing him that the United States patent office had granted him a patent on a portable bottle, a device which his friends say is worth \$100,000.

Bruce had become discouraged over the difficulties which he was having in connection with this patent. Twice before he had attempted suicide, but each time he had been prevented from carrying out his purpose.

## ALABAMA IS FLOODED

Rivers Throughout the State Reach High Mark.

## MONTGOMERY IS MENACED

Sea of Water Covers Land and Trees in Vicinity.

## NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH

Tracks Are Washed Out and Bridges in Danger—Georgia Reports Serious Danger.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 13.—Montgomery is threatened with the greatest flood in the history of the city. The Alabama river tonight is nearing the fifty-foot stage and rising.

The weather bureau predicts a fifty-five-foot stage by tomorrow morning, and tomorrow night it may be still higher. There is danger tonight of the city being thrown into darkness, the waters threatening the steam plants of both the electric light companies and the gas works.

Residents of North Montgomery were warned today to move immediately. All day the police aided families in getting to places of safety.

Across the river from Montgomery there is a sea of water extending as far as the eye can see. The tops of trees which formerly stood high on the banks are barely discernible. The water is over the Louisville and Nashville railroad tracks at the foot of Commerce street and the Union railway station is in danger of being flooded.

## Narrow Escapes From Death.

So far no fatalities have occurred, but there have been narrow escapes. A force of laborers has begun a barricade against the probability of the gas plant being crippled, as a stage near sixty feet would cut off the gas service, and a brick wall is being constructed to keep the waters out.

The greatest alarm is felt here over the fact that all industries which use motor power may have to suspend. This would include the three newspaper plants.

The lowlands in Scotts bend are threatened, including the big fertilizer plants north of the city.

A special issue of the Advertiser from Columbus, Ga., says sticks of dynamite have been placed in the Dillingham street bridge, a wooden structure which spans the Chattahoochee river, connecting Columbus and Girard, Ala.

Officers are waiting the signal to touch them off. This will probably be done to save the Cental Georgia railway, trestle, a few yards below it.

**Cut Off by Flood.**  
From Elmore county vague reports are being received about persons cut off by the high water on isolated spots only a few feet above the flood.

The United States government boat Twining has started on a six-mile trip up the river to rescue a party reported marooned on an island. Sunday the Twining will visit the negro settlements and other plantations along the river.

Drivers now a negro quarter of Montgomery, is inundated, and Mayor Teague tonight ordered the city teams to that section to move the negroes from the danger zone.

Information reached the city this afternoon that the Tallapoosa river had broken over its retaining banks on Lower Wetumpka road and that several plantations were completely isolated.

It is predicted that serious trouble will be experienced there. Roads are submerged, making traffic extremely dangerous from washouts.

Since now the merchants of Wetumpka have been moving their goods from stores and business is practically suspended.

Between Birmingham and Wetumpka tonight, but it was learned that the water was roaring over the dam there with a crest of fourteen feet and that the river was still rising. Electric power here is supplied from Tallapoosa.

It is still raining here tonight.

**Floods in Georgia.**  
ROME, Ga., March 13.—The waters of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers are the highest ever known here. Traffic between Rome and Chattahoochee on the Central of Georgia has been temporarily annihilated. Street car service between Rome and Landale has been suspended.

**Tracks Under Water.**  
ANNISTON, Ala., March 13.—Farm lands are badly washed and crops are said to be delayed a month by floods in this section.

Several industrial plants have been compelled to close down. The Southern railways tracks in this city are inundated, and between Birmingham and Wetumpka the Seaboard Air Line tracks are washed out.

**Rivers Are Rising.**  
SELMA, Ala., March 13.—Three days the rivers in this section have been rising, and tonight families in many places are moving from their homes. The Cohaba river is a mile and a half wide. The threat of the Southern railway here are threatened with flooding.



## SUMMONS LEADING CITIZENS

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ACTS IN PITTSBURG BRIBERY CASE.

Means to Have Councilmen, Bankers and Merchants Ready to Testify if Wanted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13.—Thirty citizens of this city, among them councilmen, bankers and merchants, were summoned today to appear in court Monday morning by District Attorney William A. Blakeley to testify before the grand jury in regard to the councilman bribery scandal.

The announcement of the decision of Judge S. L. Davis, which will be rendered at that time, is favorable to the suggestions made by Mr. Blakeley as to the course of future action to be taken in the graft investigation. Included in the list of councilmen subpoenaed, it is said, are the six men who, according to testimony given at the recent trials, could not be bribed.

District Attorney Blakeley stated today that he had no intention as to what the court's decision on his suggestions would be, but that he had summoned the men in order to be on the safe side and have them ready to testify in case the judge orders the grand jury to institute a general investigation into the charges of corruption in municipal affairs.

The subpoena issued following the order of Judge Davis yesterday, that the March grand jury, which had completed its schedule work, report in court Monday morning, has caused a stir among councilmen and business men in general.

According to the district attorney, one of the men on whom the state depends to secure much important information has left the jurisdiction, but Mr. Blakeley stated that he was endeavoring through friends of the man to have him return and be present in court to testify when wanted.

## SHIP PRISONERS MUTINY.

Return to America in Irons Aboard Transport Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 13.—The United States transport Thomas arrived today from the Philippines with a number of army officers, 362 troops returning from the islands, and thirty-seven military prisoners.

Among the officers were Maj. William Forsythe and Henry C. Hale and Capt. Charles E. Boone. Thomas Franklin, John A. Pagelow and Lawrence B. Simonds, shortly after leaving Nagasaki some of the prisoners, who had been given the freedom of the ship, conspired to liquor and started a small mutiny. They were placed in irons during the remainder of the voyage.

## PORTO RICO WANTS HOME RULE

Memorial Against Foraker Act as Despotism Measure.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 13.—The house of delegates today approved a memorial, which will be sent to the President of the United States and Congress, declaring that the Foraker act is despotic, and praying that it be amended so as to have a senate and house of representatives elected by the people and the executive chiefs appointed by the governor, with the approval of the insular senate.

Under existing law the house of delegates and the executive council together constitute the legislative assembly. The five members, is elected by the people. The executive council is appointed by the President of the United States and has an American majority.

## MAY DROP NEW HAVEN SUIT.

High Officers of Road Think Federal Case Will Not Be Pressed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—At the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company here it is stated that nothing is known as to the reported discontinuance of the federal suit against the New Haven corporation under the Sherman act. Recently, however, high officers of the road have expressed the opinion that the suit would not be pressed after the retirement of Attorney General Bonaparte from office.

## COFFEE ON FREE LIST

Status of Tariff Bill at 6 O'Clock Last Evening.

## SPECIAL TAX UNCERTAIN

Committee Members Unable to Agree as Regards Stamps.

## REMAINS AN OPEN QUESTION

Inheritance Assessment Expected to Be Included in the Measure.

Treasury Officials' View.

As the tariff bill stood last night coffee remains on the free list. When the republican members of the ways and means committee decided their labors temporarily on the new bill at 6 o'clock, adjourning until tomorrow morning, the provisions relating to special taxation had not been decided on. The proposed tax on coffee in the world amounts to about \$5,000,000 as the best means for providing revenue by which to prevent the continuation of a large deficit in the Treasury. The Payne bill will not be ready for introduction tomorrow, according to a member of the committee.

While an inheritance tax provision will undoubtedly be included in the bill, the members of the subcommittee have been unable to agree regarding it or the proposition to impose a stamp tax on checks, bonds and stocks, similar to the war revenue tax of 1898. The entire matter of providing some means for increasing the revenue of the government, aside from the general duties on imported articles, is still an open question and will be thoroughly thrashed out by the subcommittee.

## View of Treasury Officials.

The Treasury officials view with great disfavor the proposition to levy a tax on coffee brought into the United States. It is pointed out that several million bags of high-grade Brazilian coffee are now held in this country and in some of the European centers as security for loans made to one of the Brazilian states and that should a duty be imposed the coffee stored in Europe could be readily shipped into the United States before the new tariff bill would become operative.

The proposed tax on coffee or tea would be a very insignificant sum. The Philippines, for example, estimated to exceed 10,000,000 bags, is said to equal the entire exportation of Brazilian coffee into the United States for a whole year. It is stated, instead of being a revenue producer, the income from the first year's importation of coffee is likely to be a very insignificant sum.

In the brief which it submitted to the ways and means committee the National Coffee Traders' Association declared that the proposed tax on coffee or tea would fail to produce any material revenue to the government for nearly two years, and would increase the cost of those beverages to every family that uses either.

The present visible supply of coffee in the world amounts to about 15,000,000 bags, of which 4,000,000 bags are stored here or are afloat in this country. According to figures which the subcommittee has received, the duty of 4 cents a pound on coffee would, they claim, mean an immediate profit of at least \$50 per bag. The importations of coffee into the United States are valued at \$21,000,000 to the owners and holders of this coffee, without providing any revenue to the country.

## Supply for Two Years.

"Enough would surely come here to supply the demand for at least two years," they contended, "as it could easily be shipped into the country before the duty became a law, thus giving to the foreign and speculative owners profit of from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 more, but not one dollar of this amount would reach the United States Treasury."

As an average of 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee are imported annually, the tariff framers figured that a duty of 4 cents per pound would bring a revenue to the government of nearly \$38,000,000 annually.

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It is contended, would send considerable coffee to the country. If the suggested tax were not placed on their product.

## GEN. WILLIAM J. PALMER DIES

WIDELY KNOWN AS THE FIRST CITIZEN OF COLORADO.

Death Sequence to Fall From Horse in October, 1906—Founder of Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 13.—Gen. William J. Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs, died at his country seat, Glen-Eyre, west of the city, late today. Death came as a result of a fall from a horse in October, 1906, which resulted in breaking his back.

Gen. Palmer, who is widely known in the east has often been called the first citizen of Colorado. He leaves an estate valued at \$15,000,000.

Gen. Palmer was distinguished as a soldier in the civil war, but his greatest fame came as a railroad builder.

Immediately after having been mustered out of the service in 1865, Gen. Palmer, at the request of a coterie of Pennsylvania railroad officials, was elected secretary and treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, whose road was absorbed by the Union Pacific later.

**Built Many Railways.**  
Besides Gen. Palmer's connection with the building of the Kansas Pacific railroad to Denver in 1869-70, he carried out other connecting enterprises. Gen. Palmer remained president of the Denver and Rio Grande system and its directing personality until August, 1883.

He resigned to give greater attention to his railroad enterprise in Mexico, the Mexican National railroad, but he continued to be president of the Rio Grande Western railroad, extending from Grand Junction to Salt Lake City, until April, 1901, when he withdrew from personal participation in its affairs.

In connection with his inception and construction of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, Gen. Palmer conceived and founded upon a beautiful site near the eastward base of Pike's peak the city of Colorado Springs, near which, at the foot of the Rocky mountains, he has lived since that city came into existence in the summer of 1871.

## LIKES WHITE HOUSE.

Aunt Delia Enjoys Visiting "Will and His Family."

Special Dispatch to The Star.  
MILBURY, Mass., March 13.—Miss Delia C. Torrey, the only living aunt of President Taft, arrived home last night from Washington. She was accompanied by Mrs. William A. Edwards of Los Angeles, the only sister of the President.

"I have learned to take much pleasure in riding in automobiles, as Miss Boardman has one, and there are a chance to get into the White House, so I had a chance to get into that kind of riding, and it is a delightful place to be in."

"Will is very busy these days getting things under way, and has little time for visiting. The stories that he has been disagreeing with Teddy are not true. They have always been the best of friends and were to the last. When they shook hands in sight of the multitude every person present cheered them."

## MURDERED PRIEST'S FUNERAL.

Two Thousand Persons Stand in Rain During the Services.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Two thousand persons stood in the rain outside St. Stanislaus Church here today while funeral services for the late Rev. Erasmus Anselm, the murdered pastor of the church, were being held within the crowded edifice. Bishop O'Connor and nearly 100 priests of Catholic churches in various parts of the state attended the services, at the conclusion of which the body was taken to the cemetery of the Holy Sepulcher for burial.

Three more men who had been arrested as suspects were committed today in \$10,000 each, making fifteen men who are being held under bail of that amount in connection with the assassination of the priest in the rectory of his church Wednesday last.

## NEW YORK IS STIRRED

Murder of Lieut. Petrosino in Palermo, Sicily.

## VICTIM OF "BLACK HAND"

Attacked in Darkness at Corner of Deserted Square.

## FIRE ONE SHOT AS HE FELL

Assassins Escape and Leave No Trace—Long and Heroic Career in Running Down Crime.

PALERMO, Sicily, March 13.—Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, head of the Italian squad at the New York police headquarters, was shot to death at 9 o'clock last evening under the shadow of the trees of Marina Square in this city. Whether he was lured there or not is unknown, but it is believed that Petrosino, who during his stay in Sicily has been indefatigable in searching up the records of Sicilian criminals, had gone to the square in the hope of securing information which he considered of the utmost importance.

The identity of the assassins has not been disclosed, for they made their escape after having made certain of the death of the detective. Not the slightest trace of them has yet been discovered, but undoubtedly they were men who had reason to dread Petrosino's presence in Italy, either because he was on their tracks or on the tracks of fellow members of some of the secret organizations from America. Petrosino had managed to collect while here much evidence of the criminality of a large number of Italians who have taken refuge in the United States, which would have given the American government the power to deport them. In a number of cases Petrosino had traced murder to their hands. His work was largely destroyed by his death as he had not had the time nor the opportunity to place much of his data on record.

**Fired at by Two Men.**  
His assassination was a most cold-blooded one. He was attacked in the darkness at the corner of the deserted square by two men, who fired three shots at him. Petrosino, though mortally wounded, clung desperately to life and showed at the very last moment extraordinary courage and coolness. Though the blood was streaming from him and he could feel that death was near, he clung with a hand to the gratings of a nearby window. He managed to draw his revolver and fire one shot and then fell. The bullet missed its mark, but the noise of the explosion attracted several persons.

The first of these was a sailor from the Italian ship, who ran up, saw the detective dragging himself to his feet and grasping the iron bar with nerveless hand, but as the sailor reached him, Petrosino fell again to the ground covered with blood, which was flowing from a desperate wound in the face. His eyes were still staring as in a last effort to break his back.

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**Identity of Victim Disclosed.**  
A magistrate who was notified of the assassination went immediately to the spot and ordered the body searched for identification. The identity of the murdered man was at once disclosed.

From papers found on him, it appears that he had been gathering evidence with reference to Italian criminals in the United States. There were also notes concerning the Palermo members of the Sicilian Mafia, which were addressed to his wife, "Adelina Petrosino, 223 Lafayette square, New York," and a metal badge, No. 255.

From other papers found on his body it appears that Petrosino had made a tour of Sicily and had given attention to Trapani.

The body was conveyed to the cemetery of the Holy Sepulcher, where it was interred. The result is not announced. Nobody knew of Petrosino's presence in Sicily or the nature of his mission except the chief of police of Palermo.

## WILL AFFECT IMMIGRATION.

Italian Newspapers Deplore Crime and Blame the Police.

SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE STAR.  
ROME, March 14.—The Italian newspapers without exception deplore the crime and publish long sketches of Petrosino. The Tribune's comment is significant. It says the murder is bound to influence Italian immigration to the United States. The paper blames the Palermo police for not guarding Petrosino's life and expresses the hope that the murderers will be brought to speedy justice.

Special instructions have been sent from police headquarters here to Palermo that no effort must be spared to arrest the assassins. It is reported that the police have a clue which they are following, but not much stock is taken in this here, as similar crimes committed by the Mafia, the Black Hand and the Camorra are never discovered.

## GRISCOM URGES SEARCH.

Ambassador Communicates With Foreign Office at Rome.

By Associated Press.  
ROME, March 13.—Lloyd C. Griscom, American ambassador here, has submitted to the Italian foreign office the report received from the American consul at Palermo of the assassination of Lieut. Petrosino, and has urged that the greatest energy be employed to discover the murderers and to bring about their punishment.

The general director of police at Rome has sent several telegrams to the prefect of Palermo to leave nothing undone to identify the murderers and arrest them. It is known that the entire police force in Sicily has been put to this task.

## CANNON FOR SPEAKER

But Uncle Joe Loses Votes in Republican Caucus.

## RULES FIGHT UNDECEDED

Regulars, However, Claim They Will Win Tomorrow.

## FIVE "INSURGENTS" PRESENT

Only One of These Bolts Caucus on Rules Adoption—Tariff the Key-note of Cannon's Speech.

For the fourth consecutive time Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois last night received the indorsement of the caucus of republicans of the House of Representatives for the speakership of that body. But the action of the caucus was not as harmonious as of yore. Twenty-four votes were cast against Mr. Cannon, scattered among Representatives Tawney of Minnesota, Kiefer of Ohio, Smith of Iowa, Crumpacker of Indiana, McGuire of Oklahoma, the two last named gentlemen receiving one each. Later, on motion, the selection of the Speaker was made unanimous.

Just before the adoption of the motion that it was the sense of the caucus that the rules of the Sixtieth Congress be adopted as those of the Sixty-first, Representatives Crumpacker of Indiana and Haugen of Iowa bolted the caucus. Mr. Haugen explained that he did not wish to be bound on the rules.

There were 188 republicans present at the caucus last night, with thirty absentees, the latter including the solid Wisconsin delegation—Representatives Cooper, Nelson, Kopp, Cary, Stafford, Brock, Davidson, Kusterman, Morse and Lenoir—and Representatives Gronna of North Dakota, Davis of Minnesota, Hinshaw of Nebraska, Norris of Nebraska, Poindeexter of Washington, Madison of Kansas, Burdick of Kansas and Gardner of Massachusetts. These are roughly classed as insurgents, although the regulars claim the support of Davidson and Kusterman of Wisconsin.

Each of these insurgents, will not be on hand in the House Monday, having been called to his home by the critical illness of his father.

The so-called insurgents who attended the caucus were Pickett, Good and Haugen of Iowa, Stanger of Minnesota and Pearce of Maryland. As stated, Haugen walked out when the rules adoption resolution was put forward. The others, with the exception of Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, stuck throughout, and are claimed by the organization leaders to be in line for re-election.

**Regulars Claim Victory.**  
As the republicans of the House number 218, of whom all but thirty were on hand last night, and the democrats number 111—a majority of the whole body being 195—it is a simple matter to figure out that with the attitude of a majority of the absentees in at least some doubt the result of the clash tomorrow on the rules is still somewhat up in the air. But the organization leaders are confident that they will win out and have ceased—or at least make the claim to effect—to worry. Sergeant-at-arms Casson announced immediately after the caucus that the attendance sheet furnished proof positive that nineteen of the thirty absentees would be "regular" on Monday.

Representative McKinley of Illinois was transferred from the caucus to the House of Representatives by the caucus on Monday. Representative Tawney of Minnesota, named by the caucus as a possible speaker, was extremely gratified. Insurgents were extremely scarce around the Capitol and the House office building last night, and their plumes on the same subject could not be learned.

By way of concession to the insurgents, or rather to the sentiment which demands that the speaker be chosen by the House of Representatives, there was adopted a resolution, offered by Representative Walter Stewart of Iowa, suggesting the naming of the speaker by the caucus of the House.

Speaker of the two republican members of the all-powerful committee on rules, the caucus of the House of Representatives, the caucus, upon motion of Representative Tawney of Minnesota, named Representative McKinley of Illinois as speaker of the House.

Mr. Smith will fill the place vacated by Vice President Sherman. Speaker Cannon himself spoke in favor of this proposition, which is considered an excellent strategic move.

One thing the caucus of last night demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that is that Mr. Cannon will be re-elected Speaker of the House. He spoke of opposition. So far as the rules go, the question is decidedly more open, but it seems to be the general drift of opinion, based on the attendance sheet and the pledges of a number of absentees held by the organization leaders, that the present House machinery will continue effective throughout the special session of the Sixty-first Congress.

**Representative Currier in Chair.**  
The caucus was called to order last night shortly after 8 o'clock by Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey, its secretary.

There was no chairman, Representative Hepburn of Iowa having been defeated for re-election to the Sixty-first Congress, and Representative Currier of New Hampshire was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Then the personnel of the House organization was passed upon, the following indorsements being registered:  
For Speaker, Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois.  
For clerk of the House, Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania.

For postmaster, Samuel A. Langum of Minnesota.  
For sergeant-at-arms, Henry Casson of Wisconsin.

For doorkeeper, Frank B. Lyon of New York.  
For chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden.

All these men were selected as candidates to succeed themselves. Representative John F. Dwight of New York was chosen whip of the House in the Sixty-first Congress.

Represent